

The National Republican.

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FORDS—Haverly's Minstrels.
DIXIE MUSKIE—Matinee and evening performance.
COMIQUE—American Four Combination.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

THE Danville murderers, like all others, plead not guilty.

THE latest from Danville is that the negroes had themselves killed intentionally for political effect.

THE north ought not to listen to any but bourbon tales from the south. Are we our brothers' keepers?

CAREFUL newspaper readers must have learned by this time that Martin Luther is dead and that a general change of time is going into effect on the eighteenth.

THIS plaintive falsetto bleating of the Washington gas monopoly wolf that has attired itself in sheep's clothing is a sound well calculated to soften the stony heart of congress and move the national legislators to tears.

SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON, of the marine hospital service, says that experience has shown that a national quarantine system is a necessity. He summarizes his plan for preventing yellow fever epidemics in these golden words: "Municipal cleanliness, isolation, hospitals, national quarantine."

A DISPATCH from Galveston, Texas, indicates that the white democrats of Gonzales county are preparing to increase their majority, when the whites down that way become "somewhat excited over a rumor that the negroes are drilling at night." It has an obvious bearing on the next election due.

AND so it appears that a call was made by telegraph to Richmond on Monday preceding election day for particulars of the riot to occur at Manchester that evening, upon the occasion of the meeting appointed to be addressed by Hon. John S. Wise. The enterprising journalist who was thus beforehand for news omitted to state where he got his information that a riot had been arranged for. The meeting did not take place.

MR. COX cannot for the life of him understand how the fifteen members of congress who were in the city yesterday, divided between the three leading candidates, can go around among them so numerously. He knows of no rule in arithmetic by which fifteen divided by three can give to Mr. Randall 55 votes, Mr. Carlisle 130, and Mr. Cox 60. Mr. Cox has much to learn.

IT appears from the evidence taken in the court of inquiry yesterday that pretty nearly all the clerks and heads of departments in the signal office had more or less to do with the preparations of the instructions given Lieut. Garlington before his departure in charge of the ill-fated Greeley relief expedition, and that nobody really understood them, or comprehended what they contained, until Garlington had returned with them. As the case at present stands it is fairly established that "inclosure 4" was intended solely for Secretary Chandler, though just what need he had for it is by no means clear.

LET it not be said that the democratic press has ignored or defended every act of violence in Virginia. They have censured, as we do, one wrong deed, and that was the throwing of a missile into the squad of black slaves who paraded in the negro-laborers' celebration at Richmond on Tuesday evening. We wish the assault could be found and punished. We rejoice to see the zeal of the democratic press in this matter. If they cannot be quite extreme enough to favor punishment of the Danville and other murders, it is none the less praiseworthy in them to hold up to the scorn of the nation the cowardly throwing of a brickbat into a crowd.

WE are extremely sorry for Gorham. He is a good fellow, as we have often declared; a vigorous fighter, not always discreet in his choice of enemies, but reliable—whether a friend or foe. We request, therefore, from our brethren of the press—and especially from the Virginia members of the profession—a charitable consideration of Gorham's peculiar case. He does not, we are sure, believe that there was a massacre at Danville, nor that a solitary black man in Virginia was prevented from voting against the democrats, nor that it was not perfectly fair election—nor any of the things that Mahone is alleging through him in the columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. —Washington Post.

WE are extremely sorry for Hutchins. He is as good a fellow as a man can be, and sympathize so deeply with the objects of political murders as to be willing to deny the published statements of the murderers' friends. Mr. Hutchins is the most agreeable Mephistopheles in all the circle of our evil acquaintances. He is, as the above extract shows, a perfect master of gaudy humor, and we commend him to all who do not object to the flavor of blood in their political diet.

THE report of Fifth Auditor Alexander presents food for thought. His showing of the cost of the collection of internal revenue by states directs attention to the startling differences. In many of the southern states it costs \$1 to collect \$3 and \$4, while in the north the expenses range from 1 1/2 to 2 percent. This great difference is probably owing to the great number of small distilleries scattered through the south. By this report it is also shown that the consular service is not only self-sustaining, but that it has paid into the treasury a net revenue of \$44,549.14. Con-

sular fees have gradually increased from \$204,000 in 1877 to \$285,000 in 1880; \$413,000 in 1881 and \$517,331.30 in 1882. Considering the low average pay received by our representatives in foreign ports, it would not be a bad idea to expend this sum and more in increasing the efficiency of this service.

Enforcing Law in Virginia.

Amid the saturnalia of crime in which the more active members of the bourbon party of Virginia have been engaged during the past fortnight, it is gratifying to know that there is yet some law left in that desecrated commonwealth. One offense did not go unpunished. The festive hours bought all the pistols for sale in the state and imported great supplies of them from without, and went forth conquering and to conquer their negro oppressors. Everybody knows how bravely the backs of the fleeing Danville negroes were perforated with bullets, and every negro learned that if he did not want to be served the same way he must "keep his place"—if he could get it—beyond pistol shot of the down-trodden borbons. It is true that the law has, for the most part, been necessarily silent in the presence of arms. But there was one example of rigid enforcement of law—a case that shines out of the lawless chaos like the gleaming eye of a wolf from the darkness of his den. A young man was arrested for having a pistol. True, he was a roadrunner; true, he was the young son of Gen. Mahone; true, he feared his father was about to be trampled to death by the mob which had closed in upon him at the polls in his own ward; and true, it was proven that he did not draw the pistol. But he had one. The fact that the borbons were under arms and threatened to supply with violence what they lacked in numbers did not matter. The fact that they had such reverence for the law that they could not pass by unnoted the carrying of a pistol by young Mahone speaks volumes for them. Next to putting the unarmed negroes down on their faces, perhaps the most admirable and chivalrous act of election day was the disarming of Butler Mahone, and hauling him before a magistrate, who fined him \$15. Now, if they would fine one of the Danville assassins \$15 the world would see that the law could not with impunity be outraged in the Old Dominion.

The Chinese Immigration Fraud.

Thanks to the vigilance of Senator Miller, of California, and the prompt attention of the secretary of the treasury to his representations and appeal, there seems likely to be a sudden check to the wholesale frauds whereby Chinese laborers were entering the port of San Francisco, in violation of the treaty, through false certificates of the Chinese officials, stating them to be students and travelers. The California senator made the matter very clear, and the secretary of the treasury has reiterated his former instructions to the collector to "refuse permission to the passenger to land until satisfactory evidence is produced where there is any reason in any case to suspect fraud or imposition." The collector at San Francisco will now be justified in firm treatment of the outrageous swindles attempted by a Chinese official, in the name of the Chinese government, in flagrant violation of our treaty with that country. After our government had deemed this evil of Chinese immigration so pernicious as to demand a new treaty under which it might be abated, and after Congress had passed an act to effect a remedy, it was the wildest folly for coolie importers to suppose that they had only to bribe a Chinese official in order to reopen their infamous traffic in the teeth of both law and treaty. If a treaty power cannot restrain its petty officials from overriding a treaty expressly made to prevent our injury, to avoid irritations, and to ally complaints, then the sooner the treaty is abrogated and all relations with so unfriendly a power severed the better. But we do not doubt that the Chinese government will see the wisdom of co-operating with our own in carrying out all treaty obligations in good faith.

The Gas Man's New Game.

In deference to an outraged public opinion the Washington Gas Light company has made some seeming changes in its management, hoping possibly to fool congress into the belief that it has passed into the control of new men who will deal honestly by consumers. The pretended revolution in the management is the shallowest kind of a trick, and cannot possibly deceive any intelligent man. That the company should find it expedient to resort to such a clumsy move is in itself a confession of a purpose to carry on a campaign of deception.

What the people of the District of Columbia want, and what they insist upon having, is good gas at reasonable rates, and an assurance that the "enrichment" process will not begin immediately upon the adjournment of congress. The old company, masquerading before congress with a make-believe new head, will not accomplish the purpose that is desired by the gentlemen who draw top-heavy dividends on very much diluted gas stock.

The new president is a very clever gentleman personally, but the residents of the district cannot forget that he has been directly responsible for the mephitic vapors that are blown through the gas mains, and charged for as illuminating fluid. If he could not or would not make good gas while personally attending to its manufacture, what can be expected of him in the guise of another man's mask? Certainly not permanent reform in the direction demanded. The new board of trustees of the company is made up mainly of well meaning gentlemen, but the head of the table continues to be where McGregor Bartol sits.

THE Virginia Jollifiers say the result in that state means that the negroes are to have their rights. They are to receive them in their backs. Formerly they had them on their backs.

THERE will be 1,276 democratic members of the house of representatives. This is easily ascertained by footing up the number of members pledged to each candidate for speaker.

DEPENDENT MOTHERS.

Important Decision as to the Construction of the Pension Laws by Secretary Teller.

The secretary of the interior has made the following important decision regarding the proper construction of pension law:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1883.—HON. W. W. DUDLEY, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.—SIR: I have yours of the twenty-fourth ultimo, asking me for a proper and uniform construction of sections 1603 and 1604 of the pension laws, concerning pensions to dependent mothers.

Among all civilized people there is a recognized moral obligation on the son to support his dependent parents. This is not a common law duty, but is recognized by many of the states by statute. I believe, however, that the statute is rarely resorted to to compel the discharge of this duty. Public opinion, which is usually more potent than statutory law, would compel such support ordinarily without statutory aid; in most cases the support so given is not the result of statutory law, nor from the fear of public reprobation, but is induced by the love of the parents. It is not a violent presumption to suppose that the son who went into the army would support his parents if their necessities required him to do so. If you may, in the determination of these cases, accept as an established fact that the loss of a son has deprived the parents of the support of that son in their days of dependence, no simply deprived them of the love and affection which goes so far toward warding off from the declining years of the parents the horrors of the care and anxiety of old age, but that substantial and material aid necessary for a comfortable support for old age. The statute has, however, fixed the conditions or circumstances of the parties claiming to be dependent on the care and support of the son, and the plain and unambiguous terms thereof in dealing with such cases, the suggestions I have made may be properly considered in determining what is meant by the term "dependent on the care and support of the son." The statute was enacted to give the dependent relative some compensation for the damage they had sustained by the loss of the person on whom they had relied in dependence, or might depend, under the law, for their support, and to give a liberal construction so as to include all persons who, under all the circumstances and words of the statute, the legislative mind must have included at the time of its passage. You ask first: What construction will be put upon the term "dependent on the care and support of the son?" The statute was enacted to give the dependent relative some compensation for the damage they had sustained by the loss of the person on whom they had relied in dependence, or might depend, under the law, for their support, and to give a liberal construction so as to include all persons who, under all the circumstances and words of the statute, the legislative mind must have included at the time of its passage. You ask first: What construction will be put upon the term "dependent on the care and support of the son?"

In states where no such statute exists the answer is not so easy, and each case must to some degree depend upon the circumstances surrounding it. If the mother had no adequate means of support except her own labor she was dependent on the son in the same sense as if the son had been living, and he was bound by law to support his dependent mother, and in said state it can only be necessary to show that the mother supported herself by manual labor, the fact being established, that she is dependent on him.

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Your third question is: "The soldier being a minor, and the mother being a widow, and the date of his death, will the dependence of his mother or father, and the legal obligation to aid in support of either of them be presumed from such minority and necessity for support?"

The son being a minor, the father was entitled to his services, or, if not living, the mother was entitled to his services. I think it consistent with the spirit of the statute in such a case to allow the dependent mother or father to claim the pension.

Your fourth question is: "Must actual contribution after enlistment be proven, or may the recognition by the soldier of his obligations to aid in the support of his mother be taken as evidence of his intention to do so?"

Actual contributions are not necessary. The expression of a desire or an intention on the part of the soldier is sufficient, and it is not necessary that the father or mother should have received the benefit of the law in his welfare may be well considered as falling within the provisions of the law as otherwise recognizing his obligation to aid in his support.

To your sixth question: "A son contributing with wages to support his mother (as a soldier) home. The mother had no adequate means of support other than the ordinary proceeds of her own labor, and she was the date of the son's enlistment, wounding, or death therefrom. He is discharged, comes home, is totally incapacitated from manual labor, and requires regular aid and attendance from his mother, who is now a widow, and is disabled, of which he soon dies. During the receipt of his pension he and his mother subsist thereupon. In other words, he contributes to her support of his pension, and she contributes to his support of his pension from his wounds, at the date of his death. Is this a proper contribution at date of his death, and is this mother entitled?"

I answer that the mother in that case, and all other like character, will be entitled to a pension.

As to question seven, "What are adequate means of support, as contemplated by the statute?"

This must depend on the condition in life, and the circumstances surrounding the case. What will be adequate support for one person may not be for another. In every case it should be sufficient to support the mother in that condition of life in which she has lived.

Secretary of the Interior.

THE World's Exposition at New Orleans. Senator Vest and Congressman Carlisle and Casey called with Commissioner General Morehead on the Austrian minister for the view of securing the transfer of the late Vienna electrical exposition to the world's exposition at New Orleans next year. The Austrian minister evinced the greatest interest and promised to use his best endeavors. A visit to the department of state was also made, where it was learned that the foreign affairs of the world's exposition, which, under an act of congress, are in charge of this department, are in a most satisfactory and encouraging shape. The department has received a large number of letters from various foreign countries, evincing the utmost interest and desiring to make exhibits at the world's exposition at New Orleans next year.

The Tents Loaned to Veterans.

Unfavorable newspaper comment has been made upon the action of the secretary of war in bringing suit against certain societies of veterans for damage done to tents loaned by the war department for reunions. Secretary Lincoln, referring to the subject, yesterday said that the various social acts of congress authorizing such loans required the secretary of war to take bonds for the return in good condition of the tents. The damage done by the tents loaned for the reunion held at Council Bluffs in the autumn of 1882. These tents were loaned

upon the bond of Col. J. H. Kealty. The damage ascertained is \$90; and he is leaving him no alternative but to respond to a request for settlement. It became the duty of the secretary of war, upon the recommendation of the quartermaster general, to ask that suit be brought.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Surgeon General Hamilton—Sick and Wounded Seamen Cared for.

The annual report of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, shows that 46,195 sick and disabled seamen were cared for, at an expense of \$434,535. This includes subsistence, medical supplies, instruments and appliances, salaries of officers and employees, traveling expenses, &c.

The examination of pilots for color blindness no longer meets with opposition, but the surgeon general is of the opinion that the examination should extend to sentences of vision and hearing as well. He renews his recommendations relative to the physical examination of all seamen preliminary to shipment, and the establishment of a sailors' snuff harbor for seamen permanently injured or disabled in line of duty.

In 1882, the ship Anna Camp, of Bath, Me., arrived in San Diego, Cal., with twelve cases of scurvy on board, but as there were no other cases of the disease there was no prosecution. The report shows that no deaths from contagious diseases occurred on passenger vessels on route for this country.

A few cases of smallpox appeared along the coast and on western rivers, but not so many as in former years, owing to vaccination of crews by medical officers of the service. The United States marine hospitals at Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Key West, Louisville, Mobile, New York, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, Vinoyard Haven, and Wilmington, N. C. have been repaired at a cost of \$35,440. New hospitals are to be erected, or are in progress of erection, at Memphis, Cairo, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, and a hospital building was purchased at Port Townsend, Wash. At ports where no United States hospital exists, the local hospitals have been erected, special arrangements for the care of sick and disabled seamen are made with the local hospitals of the towns.

Dr. Hamilton says that experience has shown that a national quarantine system is a necessity. The precautions must vary at different ports, but must be greatest at the great commercial ports. He says that great aid was rendered by the Louisiana state health board by the establishment of a quarantine service. Ship island quarantine he considers a dangerous location, and says it has only been used because there was no time to establish another station. He refers to the establishment of a national quarantine service, favoring a national maritime quarantine. He does not favor government interference with municipal sanitation, but says that if the "epidemic fund" is continued, inexpensive yellow fever hospitals should be permitted at the principal gulf ports. He summarizes his plan for preventing yellow fever epidemics in six words, "municipal cleanliness, isolation, hospitals, national quarantine."

The following measures are recommended by Surgeon General Hamilton for the proper buildings and running expenses of the proposed United States quarantine stations: Gulf quarantine—Condensation of site and erection of hospital, \$50,000; warehouse, \$10,000; South Atlantic quarantine—Quarantine—Sepulchro Island (Blackhead Island), \$25,000; Cape Charles quarantine—Site, building, and wharf, \$50,000; Running expenses—Ship Island, \$12,000; South Atlantic, \$10,000; Cape Charles, \$10,000; Total, \$222,000.

Dr. Hamilton gives an account of his visit to Pensacola and of the precautions taken there against the spread of the fever.

Circular as to Check Stamps.

The following circular, respecting printed check stamps presented for redemption subsequent to July 31, 1883, was issued by the commissioner of internal revenue yesterday:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 15.—By circular dated Nov. 15, 1883, the public were informed that stamps imprinted on checks presented to this office for redemption subsequent to July 31, 1883, would not be redeemed. The stamps on checks returned to their owners. This action was rendered necessary by the lack of an appropriation to defray the expense of the stamps. Since July 31 over 2,000 packages of stamps have been received, and in many cases claimants state that they are unaware of the limitation, and presented their stamps with the expectation that they would be cancelled after redemption and the stamps returned to them.

The cases on hand will be treated in either of the following methods, viz: 1. Stamps will be cancelled as soon as received, and if allowed stamps will be destroyed. 2. Stamps will be returned to claimants free of charge, and the stamps will be cancelled as withdrawn. 3. Stamps will be laid aside until congress convenes, and if an appropriation is made for the purpose, the stamps, if redeemed, will be cancelled and the blanks returned to their owners.

Stamps are requested to be cancelled in the above methods they desire to have adopted, and to forward the necessary blanks to the internal revenue office as early as possible.

Stamps of checks will be cut off and returned to claimants free of expense upon receipt of a request to that effect.

Awards for Gallant Service.

The President has, through the secretary of state, presented gold watches and chains, valued at \$100 each, to William J. Newton, master of the British steamship Commander, in recognition of the humane assistance given by him to the steamship Niagara, of New York, while on fire at sea, July 12, 1883. He has also presented a gold watch, valued at \$100, to Joseph Pottenger, master of the Haverly, for his humane aid in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner James Bliss, of Belfast, Me., at sea, April 16, 1883.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamship Trenton left Newport for New York Wednesday.

Chaplain W. O. Holway has been detached from the training ship New Hampshire and ordered to the Trenton.

The resignation of Cadet Samuel Morgan Bushington, United States Military Academy, has been accepted by the secretary of war.

Lieut. Commander George Talcott, on duty as executive officer of the Shenandoah, has resigned and will be relieved by Lieut. Thomas H. Hutton, who was yesterday accepted, to take effect at once.

Ordinance Sergeant Peter R. Roche, U. S. A. (late quartermaster sergeant 3d artillery), will proceed from New York to the time of the time of his resignation to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Private George Williams, company H, 20th infantry, is transferred to company F, 3d infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company (Fort Campbell, Ky.) as an orderly.

And Isaac Arnold, ordinance department, in addition to his duties as commanding officer, San Antonio arsenal, will perform those of chief ordnance officer of the department of the interior, and report to the commanding general of that department for assignment accordingly.

Commodore Mayo reports to the navy department that the schooner USS Albatross, New York, will be relieved from duty at San Diego, N. J., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general of that division. Capt. John C. Mallory will be relieved from duty with the Albatross, and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general of that division.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers are ordered: Capt. Edward McGuire, now on leave of absence, will relieve Maj. Milton B. Adams of his duties in connection with the works of river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie, and will also relieve Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert of the charge of the construction of Fort Porter and Niagara, New York, and will report in person to the commanding general of that division. Capt. John C. Mallory will be relieved from duty with the Albatross, and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general of that division.

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MORE ABOUT FINANCES.

Annual Report of Fifth Auditor Alexander—Some Interesting Exhibits.

Mr. D. S. Alexander, fifth auditor of the treasury, has submitted his report for the fiscal year ending June 30. The accounts of ministers and other officials in the diplomatic service so far as they have been presented for settlement show \$291,904.57 paid for salaries of ministers and charge d'affaires, \$20,703.23 for salaries of secretaries, interpreters, and clerks of legations, \$60,400.96 for contingent expenses, and \$1,602.83 for loss by exchange, aggregating \$374,012.55. Passport fees were collected amounting to \$3,516.17.

In the amount given for consular salaries are included the salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, aggregating \$953,72, covered by a separate appropriation, and also the salaries of consular officers for instructions, transit, and while awaiting exequatur, amounting to \$11,939.46. The receipts from consular fees have increased year by year from \$224,205.99 in the fiscal year 1877 to \$226,545.76 in 1880, and to \$143,096.35 in 1881. The last report gave the fees for 1882 at \$280,840.55, but several accounts then unadjusted have increased this to \$371,331.30. For the fiscal year just closed the fees adjusted aggregate \$374,012.55. This amount will increase by a few thousand dollars.

It is observed that the total consular charges on American shipping amount to \$135,499.39, as against \$129,996.18 reported last year.

During the year, 1,042 seamen were relieved at an average cost of about \$25 each, and 384 sent to the United States on certificates payable at the treasury, as an adjustment of the cost of the service. Last year 1,280 were relieved at a cost of \$22,550 each, and 704 sent home at \$12.50 each.

Of those to whom relief was granted, 401, or nearly one-half, had suffered shipwreck. This class of seamen become the special wards of the government, and ample provision is made for their care, without regard to nationality or to their character as American seamen. It is gratifying to know that the great part of the relief afforded this year went to that unfortunate class.

During the year collectors of internal revenue collected and deposited \$137,022,842.55. This was exclusive of \$7,034,904.61 derived from the sale of adhesive stamps, and \$53,978.42 from other sources.

The cost of the bureau of printing and engraving is shown to have been \$443,364.74. An adjustment of the accounts of ninety-five stamp agents shows a deposit of \$4,473,803.53. Seven hundred and seventy-eight claims for the redemption of stamps, amounting to \$335,338.92 were settled during the year, from which \$671.34 were discontinued, leaving \$334,667.58 actually paid.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

The Letter a Russian Nihilist Wrote to the Czar from Prison.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of a recent date says that the new nihilist journal, *The Messenger of the Will of the People*, contains a letter from a nihilist prisoner, Netchetoff, to the czar. The original letter was written in blood. It says:

SIR: On taking charge of the fortress the new commandant, Ganetsky, addressed his subordinate officers in the ravine on the eve of March 13. The character of the speech and also the fact that it was made in the hall far from my cell showed to me that it was intended for my ears. And, indeed, I heard every word of it. But his speech did not reach its aim. The indirect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten me. It showed me only that under the influence of the late events, even the highest representatives of the administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. I would not mind the trick of his excellency if, for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate my lot, which has already exhausted my endurance.

The Alexis ravine is a secret prison. No supervision is allowed there. The late commander, Baron Meidel, used to restrain, to a certain degree, the thirst for vengeance of the nihilists. While fulfilling his hard duty, he did not torture the prisoners to gratify his personal cruelty. But after that speech of Ganetsky, the thief, Philimonoff took from us the last shred of bread, saying impudently that we were the order of the commandant in order to get in favor with the new commandant the officers of the ravine have done their utmost to suppress political prisoners in all possible ways. For months they have kept us in the prison without food, and in the middle of the night, Ganetsky ordered that even the warming holes in my cell should be closed, on the pretense that I might there get soot and make ink of it. The upper pane of my window was clean, and brought out one part of the sky. It is necessary to experience the horrors of a long solitary confinement in order to understand what relief a prisoner gets from the sight of passing clouds and shining stars. Ganetsky closed that pane. The two commandants, the chief of the supreme commission, Gen. Melnikoff, while visiting me saw the clean pane, and did not think the state was in danger on account of it. Here the letter was written.

Ten years ago I have suffered here. The further aggravation of my lot cannot proceed from any political consideration, but only from the cruelty of the man to whom you have entrusted the fortress. Gen. Ganetsky was my personal enemy. For two years he kept me in heavy chains, and yet did not shut me out of sight of the sky. I had another enemy, Gen. Potapoff. He insulted me in words, and I slapped his face. Of his kind I have many, and yet he did not take revenge. He knew that to take revenge upon a man who is bound arms and legs would be an action fit for a wild beast, and Gen. Potapoff was a man of honor. Ganetsky only took pleasure in suffering prisoners. Perhaps he expects to bring me into a state of despair in order to see tears and the passion of helpless madness, and to listen to insane shouts of rage from me like those I hear from the inmates of the fortress at the end of a long confinement has become a lunatic. Oh, no! I will not treat Ganetsky to such a pleasure. I hope he will preserve even a hundredth part of the calm and self-control I possess when he shall be called to a scaffold.

In 1875 the government requested me to express my views on the state of affairs in Russia. In my memorial sent to your late father I explained that the time of absolutism had passed, and that the unlimited monarchy was undermined, and that a liberal constitution might yet save Russia from the horrors of revolution. I insisted upon the need of liberal institutions which, and which I could stop the series of dark attempts. I said then that in a few years even a constitution would be too late. Subsequent events have justified my views. The reaction which set in after the catastrophe of March 13 was a series of horrors. It was in the name of the emperor that the series of dark attempts.

But, being carried to far, even the reaction will bring about quite unexpected results. I do not expect any relief from the new administration. I shall not be surprised if my lot becomes still heavier on account of the present letter. Louis XVI realized the horrors to which the prisoners of the Bastille were subjected only when he became himself a political prisoner.

SARGE NETCHAIEFF.

I write this letter with my nail in my blood.

In December, 1882, Netchaieff was tortured by the warden, and soon after was found dead.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

Among the President's callers yesterday were the secretary of state, Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, and the paymaster general.

The treasury department yesterday purchased \$1,000,000 of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

The treasury department has decided that the word "ton," wherever used in the tariff acts, should be construed to be the ton avoirdupois, that is, 2,240 pounds.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$254,250, and from customs \$229,565, and the national bank notes received for redemption amounted to \$334,000.

Col. N. F. Colby, of the pension office, has been transferred to New York as supervising special examiner of the district embracing Vermont, part of New York, and part of Massachusetts.

A committee of the Assembly (colored) M. E. Church, headed by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Carroll, called upon the President yesterday and tendered him an invitation to one of their celebrations.

Up to the close of business yesterday the following amounts of United States bonds had been received at the treasury department for redemption: 12,814 call, \$27,700,000; 12,224 call, \$10,000, and 1,224 call, \$37,500.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The Salary of the mayor of New York is \$100,000 a year.

THIS car is arming his troops with American repeating rifles.

MR. ROBINSON gained in Chicopee, Mass., his home, 275 votes. Gen. Butler lost at Lowell, his home, 438.

A WIDOW in Vicksburg, Miss., has received \$12,000 from recent orders of which her husband was a member